

EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pf-4--JD/HM L 11208-63

I 11208-63 ACCESSION NR: MP3000139

8/0125/65/000/005/0011/0015

68

AUTHOR: Chiloshnikov, P. L.; Verdenskiy, V. B.; (NIAT). (Also took part in the project: Fetrov, A. G.; Petrov, V. A.; Obidin. V. A.; Mesterov, Yu. V.; Stolpner, Ye. A.; Sigal, I. M.)

TIPLE: Some development in spot and seam welding control [Report at the Conference on Automatic Welding Control, Kiev, 25 December 1962]

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1963, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: SPUL-I-A140 welding program timer, SPUL-III-A50 welding program timer, BPU-1 welding program unit

ABSTRACT: Some problems of resistance-welding programing are considered. An SPUI-I-Al40 station was developed for time and electrode-force programing for MTP single-phase spot-welding machines. The station includes an ignitron timer and a current stabilizer; it permits a 3-stage current programing with modified leading and trailing pulse edges. An SPUI-III-A50 station is designed for time and squeezing-force programing for three-phase spot- and seam-welding machines (MTPT, MShShI, and MShShT types). The station permits a 4-stage uni- and bidirectional current programing with various pulse edges and timings. A BPU-1 programing unit was developed for use in combination with MTPT machines; it ensures an automatic

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program change after a predetermined number of welds are done. Relations between the interelectrode voltage drop and the weld nugget were studied experimentally on 1Kh18N9T 0.25 plus 0.25-mm sheet steel. Interelectrode-voltage controllers were developed, as well as an ABD-1 half-cycle ammeter (for 2,000-40,000 amp, single-phase machines). Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIAT

SUMMITTED: 05Feb63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 RECL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, SD NO REF SOY: OOO OTHER: OOO

Card 2/2

OBIDINA, B.

"The Change in the Nature of Tomatoes Due to the Effect of Grafts." Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Inst of Plant Growing, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12) SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

S/149/61/000/002/009/017 A006/A001

AUTHORS:

Lovchikov, V.S., Lipshits, B.M., Obidina, L.A., Zubarev, Yu.V.

TITLE:

On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining

Melts

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya,

1961, No. 2, pp. 97 - 101

The hydrometallurgical processing of alkali lead refining melts is accompanied by the distribution of tellurium over all the products. Tellurium may be concentrated in sodium antimonate by precipitation from strong alkali solutions with antimony metal. (See tsvetnaya metallurgiya, #6, p. 93, 1959). To determine optimum conditions of this process a series of experiments were performed. The initial solution contained 1.1 g/1 Te; 350 g/1 NaOH and 65 g/1 NaCl. Tellurium was extracted from the solution with (Y-2 (SU-2) grade antimony of the following grain sizes: - 3.2+1.5 mm, - 1.5+0.85 mm; - 0.85+0.42 mm and - 0.42+ +0.25 mm. When precipitating tellurium the theoretical amount of antimony of the aforementioned granulometric composition was consumed, and also its two-, fourand nine-fold excess in relation to the theoretical consumption. The experiments Card 1/4

S/149/61/000/002/009/017 A006/A001

On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

were performed in a glass container with a mechanical mixer into which 500 ml of the alkali solution were filled. The solution was heated to 95°C. An iron-grid basket containing antimony metal was placed into the hot solution and the mixer was switched on. The temperature and volume of the solution, and the rotation speed of the mixer were kept constant. Samples of the solution were subjected to chemical analysis, as to their tellurium content. The results show that higher consumption of antimony and smaller grain size raise the rate of separating tellurium out of the solution. It is recommended to conduct tellurium extraction from a strong alkaline solution at 95°C with a nine-fold excess of antimony over the theoretical amount at -0.8240.42 mm grain size for 3.5 hours. During reduction melting of sodium antimonate tellurium passes into the slag whose leaching out with water is accompanied by the formation of a solid residue containing over 3% Te. From this product Te may be leached out by an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide. To determine the optimum conditions of this process the authors studied the effect of temperature, the concentration of sodium sulfide in the initial solution, the liquid-solid ratio in the pulp and the time of leaching out. Leaching out of tellurium from the solid residue was made in a glass container with a

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mechanical mixer, using an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide and a solid residue, containing (in \$): 3.2 Te; 14.0 Sb; 14.1 SiO<sub>2</sub>; 7.51 CaO; 2.9 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; 2.14 MgO and 0.18 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The pulp volume and rotation speed of the mixer were maintained constant. The results obtained show that Te should be leached out from a solid residue by a solution containing 60 g/l Na<sub>2</sub>S, for 5 hours at 95°C and 12:1 liquid-solid ratio in the initial pulp. This assures a 9% transition of Te into the solution. The solid residue (40%) contains (in \$): 0.52 Te; 5.2 Sb; 29.7 SiO<sub>2</sub>; 12.4 CaO; 4.1 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; 3.8 MgO and 0.25 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. From the solution obtained tellurium was precipitated by sodium hydrosulfide (10 g per 1 g Te). Within 1.5 hours at 95°C, 95% Te in the form of metallic powder was extracted into the precipitate. The powder was extracted from the solution by filtrating the pulp. The dry powder contained 96% Te. After extracting tellurium a filtrate was obtained containing 32 g/l Na<sub>2</sub>S and 20 g/l Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>. The sodium hydrosulfide was removed from the solution with the aid of Ca(0H)<sub>2</sub>. Optimum conditions for cleaning the sodium sulfide solution from sodium hydrosulfide were assured by using a 50% excess of calcium hydroxide in relation to the theoretical amount, and

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On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

stirring of the pulp for one hour at 95°C. The solution so obtained may be used for leaching out tellurium from new portions of solid residue. There are 9

ASSOCIATIONS: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals), Kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov (Department of Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

Card 4/4

15.2120

SOV/81-59-14-50368

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 14, p 335 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Tykachinskiy, I.D., Obidina, S.P.

TITLE:

The Basic Reactions Which Take Place in the Heating of the Charge  $^{\text{S10}}_{2} + ^{\text{A1}}_{2}^{0}_{3} + ^{\text{CaCO}}_{3} + ^{\text{MgCO}}_{3}$ 

PERIODICAL:

Steklo. Byul. gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, 1958, Nr 3 (100), pp 3 - 10

ABSTRACT:

For the theoretical study of the processes of melting alkali-free glasses on the basis of the system 3102-Al203-Ca0-MgO the basic reactions taking place in the heating of the charge S102+ Al203 + CaC03 + MgCO3 have been studied. This charge is the initial mixture for obtaining glas containing 61.9% S102; 18.5% A1203; 15.4% CaO and 4.2% MgO. For a more complete elucidation of the reactions taking place in the heating of a 4-component charge the processes in 2- and 3-component charges containing the same components were studied preliminarily. The quantitative ratio of the individual components in all charges was the same as in the 4-components charge. The processes taking place in the heating of the charge were studied by thermal, thermal-weight, microscopic and roentgen-phase analyses. It has been established that the decomposition process of the carbonates is

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The Basic Reactions Which Take Place in the Heating of the Charge  $SiO_2$  +  $Al_2O_3$  +  $CaCO_3$  +

considerably accelerated in a 4-component charge. The acceleration of the dissociation is explained by the appearance of the reaction in the solid phase with the formation of silicates or aluminates of Ca and Mg. First magnesium aluminates are formed. At 57500 a recrystallization of the quartz takes place. At 600°C a noticeable formation of calcium aluminates starts, mainly in the form 3CaO·Al2O3 and 5CaO·3Al2O3. Within the range 450 - 1,000°C (the temperature range of CaCO3 dissociation) the rate of Ca aluminate formation is higher than the rate of Ca silicate formation. Magnesium silicates are detected only at 750°C. An accelerated formation of aluminates and silicates is observed at 1,014 - 1,150°C. At 1,200°C the formation of a compound of the type Ca0. MgO. 3102 is detected roentgenographically. At 1,223°C the formation of the liquid phase takes place corresponding to the melting of the eutectics in the system forsterite-anorthite-quartz. The temperature of 1,268°C corresponds to the beginning of the melting of the eutectics of Ca and Mg silicates and aluminates. At 1,414°C the whole mixture is transformed into a smelt containing only individual insoluble quartz grain. The appearance of the liquid phase in the 4-component charge starts at a temperature by 90°C lower than in 3-components

Card 2/2

V. Kushakovskiy

OBIDINA, S. P. Cand Tech Soi -- (diss) "Processes occurring during the alkaling of challed SiO<sub>2</sub>+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>OM<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> furnace charged and the effect of fluorine upon these processes." Mos. 1959. 12 pp (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Mos Order of Lenin Chem Technological Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev), 150 copies (KL, 48-59, 115)

-31-

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Tykachinskiy, I. D., Obidina, S. P.

TITLE:

The Effect of Fluorine on Processes Taking Place in Heating an Alkaliless Layer (Vliyaniye ftora na protsessy, protekayushchiye pri nagrevanii besshchelochnoy shikhty)

SOV/72-59-5-3/23

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 9 - 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The following publications are devoted to the investigation of the fluorine effect as an accelerator in glass melting: V. F. Zhuravley, S. P. Vol'fson (Ref 1), N. A. Toporov, S. P. Golynko-Vol'fson, M. M. Sychev (Ref 2). I. D. Tykachinskiy and A. N. Afanas yev (Ref 3) investigated the processes taking

place in heating the following alkaliless layers:

 $\sin_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \cos\text{O}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3$ ;  $\sin_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \cos\text{O}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3 + \cos\text{O}_3$ (see footnotes). Layers with and without fluorine were investigated (Table). The rate of glass formation was determined by the A. P. Zak-method. The figure shows the investigation results. Hence it appears that the time of glass formation is reduced by half by an addition of 4% fluorine by means of CaF2

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to a layer with the composition  $Sic_2+Al_2O_3+CaCO_3+MgCO_3$ .

The Effect of Fluorine on Processes Taking Place in SOV/72-59-5-3/23

The discovery of the processes and temperatures of the individual reactions renders it possible to calculate the temperature of the layer processes and to determine the melting and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

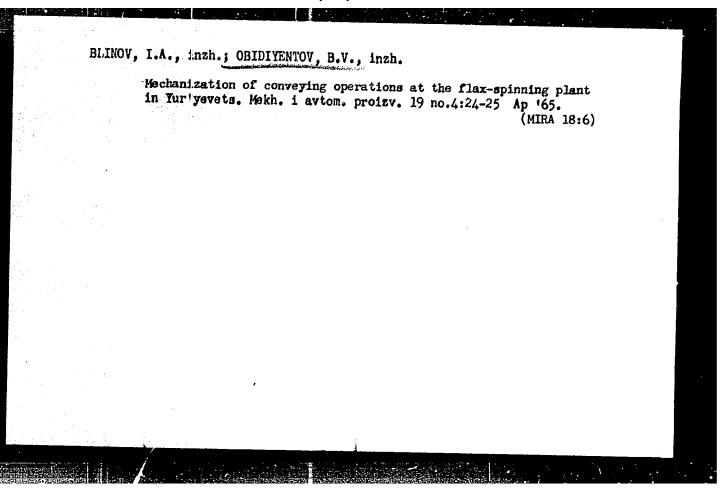
OBIDINA, Ye.F., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Grafting cotyledons of toratoes. Biol. v shkole no.6:75-76
N-D \*61.

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Grafting)

(Tomatoes)



MIKHAYLOV, L.L.; SHISHKIN, O.P.; OBIDNOV, B.I.

Some problems relative to complete automation. Weft. khoz.
38 no.9:9-12 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

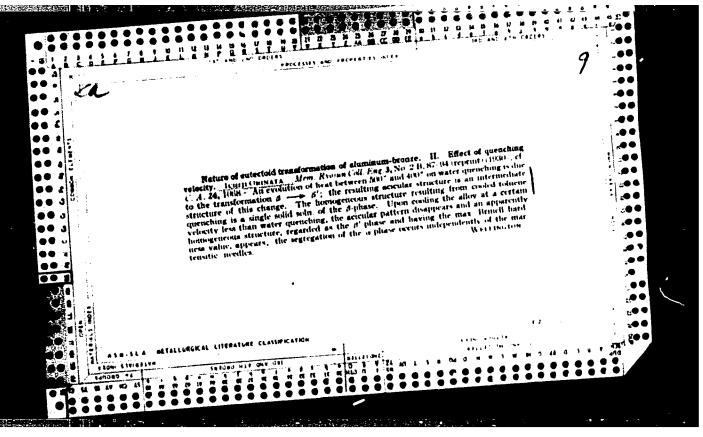
(Oil fields--Froduction methods)

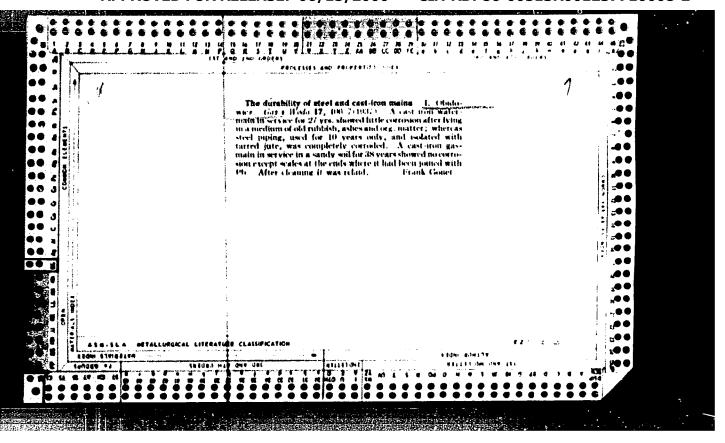
(Automation)

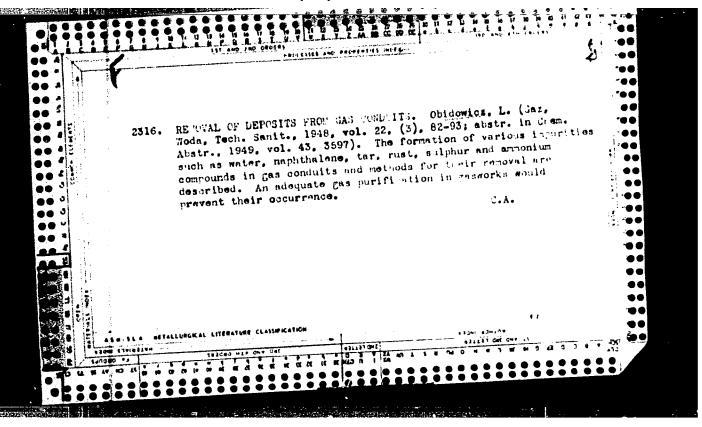
#### OBIDNOV, B.I.

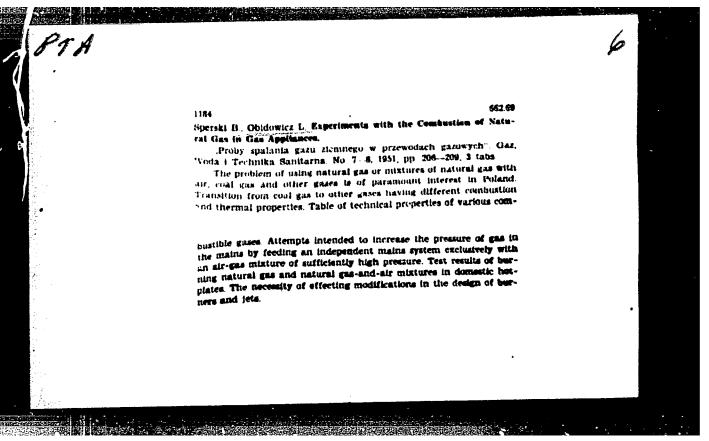
Economic expediency of the centralization and combined automation of petroleum-production processes. Nefteprom. delo no.6:30-31 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

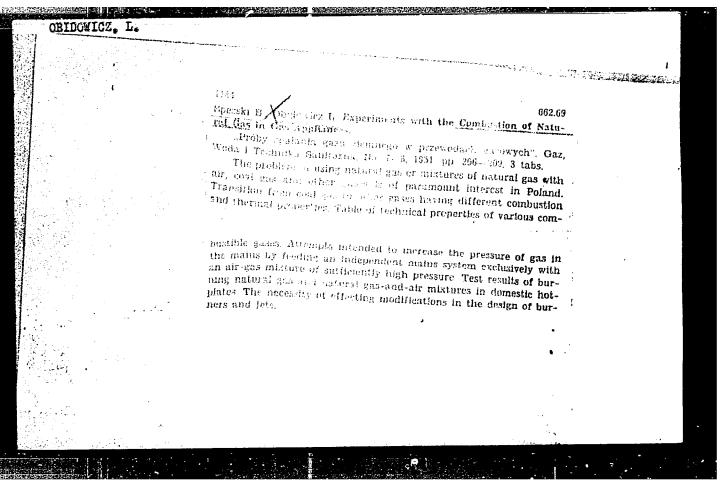
1. Groznenskiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i provektno-konstruktorskogo instituta kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.











OBIDOWICZ, L.

"The Technical Problem of Legalizing Gas Meters." p. 126 (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SAVITARNA, Vol. 27, No. 5, May 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.

OBIDOWICZ, L.

"Monter instalacji gazowych" (Mechanic of gas installations), by L. Obidowicz.

Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiazki), No. 15, August 1, 1955

# OBIDOWICZ, L.

Economic design and manufacture of gas networks. p. 34, (GAZ, WCDA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, VOL. 29, No. 2, Feb. 1955, Warszawa, Poland)

and the second s

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5

OBIDOWICZ, L.

Designing and manufacturing gas installations.

P. 343 Vol. 29, no. 10, Oct. 1955 GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA Warszawa

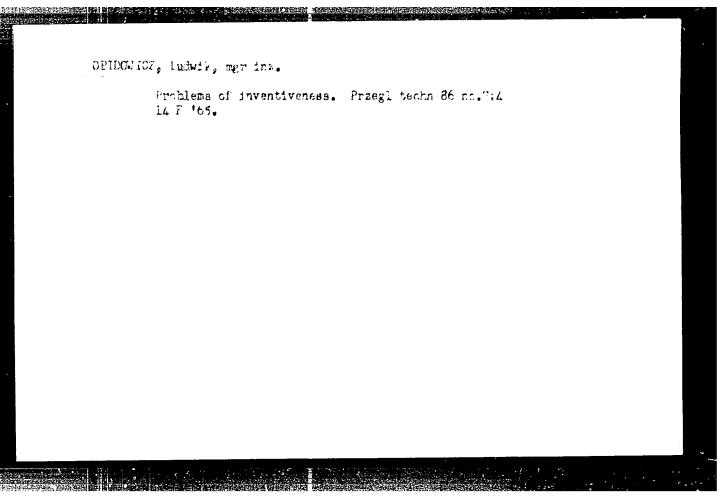
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, WOL. 5, no. 2

OBIDOWICZ, L.

Temperature changes in soil and their effect on welded gas pipes. p. 325. (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. Warszawa, Vol. 30, no. 9, Sept. 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Page 71



MIEROSLAWSKI, Witold; OBIDZINSKA, Zofia; ZALESKA, Aleksandra

Alcohol consumption by children aged from 7 to 14 years. Pediat. Pol. 37 no.3:315-317 '62.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Higieny Szkolnej w Gdansku Dyrektor: dr med. W. Mieroslawski.

(ALCOHOLISM in inf & child)

OBIEGIY, S: TEMPCZYK, F.

For a correct determination of the efficiency of bulldozers. p. 58. (Przeglad Budowlany, Vol. 29, No. 2, Feb 1957, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Upcl.

# OBIKAVOST, I A.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M-2

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91591

Author

: Tulupov, P.G., Obikhvost, I.A.

Inst

Title

: The Cause of Winter Crop Destruction in Belgorodsky Dis-

trict.

Orig Pub

: Zemledeliye, 1957, No 12, 32-35.

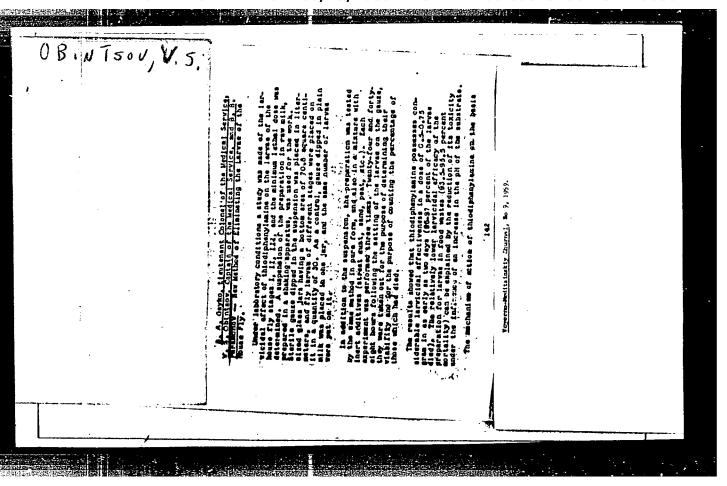
Abstract

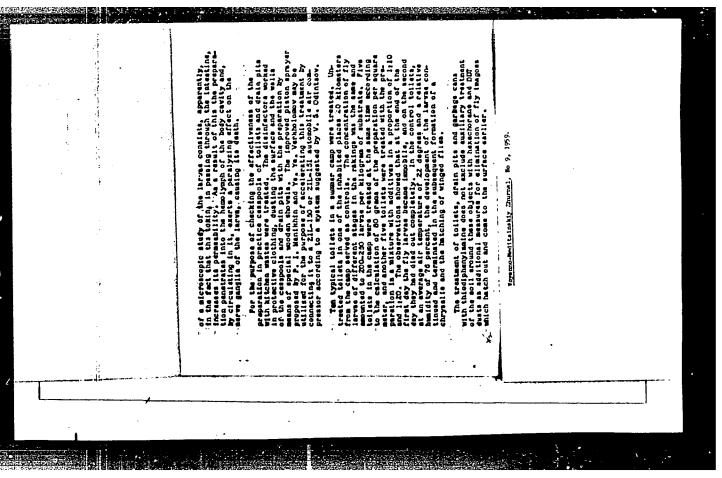
: The destruction of winter crops in 1955 was caused by the formation of an ice crust, while in 1956 they are destroyed by frost in Spring. It was observed that the best crop wintering was attained by sowing on occupied fallows and on plots worked according to Maltsev's method. I.M. Vasilyev's views, published as advice to the collective farms on the causes of winter crop losses through frost, are criticised. Recommended sowing schedules which imprive winte-

ring are given. -- V.A. Vnuchkova.

INST. - SHATALOVSKAYA MASHINNO -TRAKTORNAYA STANTSIYA BELGORODSKAHA OBLASTI!

- 11 -





OBINTSOVA, M. S. BLOZERSKIY, A. N., ZNAMENIKAYA, M. P., RAUTENSTEIN, Ya. I., FROMYAKOVA, G. V. and ROBIONOVA, N. A.

"Comparative biochemical studies of sensitive and resistant forms of actinomyces glohisporus stroptomycini kras, against actino fagins." Biochemistry, Issue 1, pp 236.

S/196/62/000/012/014/016 E194/E155

9,2530

Korytin, A.M., and Obinyakin, V.P.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

The equation of the mechanical characteristic of a

d.c. motor in circuits with feedback

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,

no.12, 1962, 2, abstract 12 K6. (Nauchn. zap. Odessk.

politekhn. in-t, v.33, 1961, 25-32).

TEXT: Equations are derived for the control statics of an independently-excited d.c. motor controlled by a generator-motor system which contains feedback according to current and generator voltage. Generator-motor systems are considered when the generator is excited from an amplidyne and the control circuit contains in one case feedback according to voltage and in the other case according to voltage and current with cut-off. This latter control system is also considered for the case of an intermediate magnetic amplifier. Equations derived for control statics of an automatic d.c. drive establish a relationship between motor speed, master control signal and load current in Card 1/2

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the generator-motor system. Formulation of the equation is based on the method of structural circuits. The form of the equation is such that the effect of feedback can be analysed separately, the control properties of the drive can be established and the characteristics constructed. An example is given of the formulation of the equation for a generator-motor system with three-winding exciter.

5 illustrations.

Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

The equation of the mechanical ...

Card 2/2

s/196/62/000/008/017/017 E114/E135

**AUTHORS:** 

Korytin, A.M., and Obinyakin, V.P.

TITLE:

Determination of mechanical characteristics of a

motor-generator circuit with feedback

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.8, 1962, 2, abstract 8 K6. (Nauchn. zap. Odessk.

politekhn. in-t, no.33, 1961, 33-42).

TEXT: A graph-analytical method is described for determining the mechanical characteristics of a motor-generator circuit with feedback, taking account of the basic nonlinearities. The method is based on the construction and utilization of the curve of the change of the gain of the system as a function of an output quantity (e.m.f. of the generator). The method is illustrated on an example of a generator-motor with electro-machine (amplidyne) and magnetic amplifiers, with the feedback taken from the generator voltage and load current, with a cut-off. A method is proposed for allowing for nonlinearity of solid state rectifiers, utilizing the curve of Card 1/2

Determination of mechanical ... S/196/62/000/008/017/017 E114/E135

rectifier resistance plotted against the applied voltage. The accuracy of the calculation depends on the choice of the magnitude of the increments of the load current. The construction is carried out in one quadrant, which simplifies the calculation. A numerical example is given.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

BA OBINYAKOV, 89-1-2/29 Sklyarevskiy, V.V., Stepanov, Ye.P., Obinyakov, B.A. The Measuring of Gemma Quanta Produced by the Capture of Thermal AUTHORS: Neutrons in Some Rare Earth Nuclei (Issledovaniye /-luchey, voznikayushchikh pri zakhvate teplovykh neytronov yadrami nekotorykh TITLE: redkozemel'nykh elementov) Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 1, pp. 22-25 (USSR) By means of a scintillation spectrometer the energies of the f quanta, PERIODICAL: their intensities, and the conversion coefficients were measured as ABSTRACT: 06 L multipole αK radiating E in intensity (number nucleus KeV of quanta per neufollows: order of quanta per neunuoleus tron capture 1.6 2.1 E 2 0.084 Er<sup>168</sup> 0.18 0.20 82 E 2 1.7 0.64 1.0 185 E 2 0.07 H£178 0.19 0.13 E 2 92 2.05 0.55 2.0 213 E 2 0.09 0.104 0.22 Ga<sup>158</sup> 79 E 2 0.22 183 Card 1/2

The Measur of Thermal	ring of Germa Neutrons in	Quanta Prod	luced by the Cap	ture	89-1-	2/20
	Gd 156	Some Hare E	O.137			4 23
	<sub>Dy</sub> 165	196 78 104	0.277 0.028	E 2 E 2 M 1	1.37 0.17 4.1	1.25 0.054 0.68
	Et. 152	180 72	0 <b>.0</b> 18 0.16 0.044	E 3 E 2	3.4 0.22	22.6 0.1
	Ho <sup>168</sup>	90 121	0.20 0.20			
	Ta 182	142 107 133 170	0.31 0.152 0.30 0.22			
	Tu <sup>170</sup> There are	272 150	0.7 0.073 table, and 12 x	references, 6 o	f which are	S1
MITTED:	August 8,	1957			- witten ale	0114.0.
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AUTHORS: TITLE: PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT:	Sklyarevskiy, V. V., Stepanov, Ye. P., Obinyakov, B. A.  The Spectrum of Soft M-Rays Produced at the Capture of Thermat  Neutrons of the Nuclei Cu <sup>63</sup> , Cu <sup>63</sup> , Ag <sup>107</sup> , Ag <sup>109</sup> , and In <sup>115</sup> Neutrons of the Nuclei Cu <sup>63</sup> , Cu <sup>65</sup> , Ag <sup>107</sup> , Ag <sup>109</sup> , and In <sup>115</sup> teplovykh neytronov yadrami Cu <sup>63</sup> , Cu <sup>65</sup> , Ag <sup>107</sup> , Ag <sup>109</sup> i in <sup>115</sup> )  Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 454-456 (U.S.A)  The soft M-rays were measured by means of a scintillation  The soft M-rays were measured by means of a scintillation  spectrometer with a NaJ(TI)-crystal. The experimental arrange- ment and the measuring method are precisely described (Ref 1).  The following M-quanta were measured:				
	The following grantting isotope	E <sub>X</sub> in keV	Intensity (Number of the quanta per captured neutron)		
	Cu <sup>64</sup>	155 <u>+</u> 5 205 <u>+</u> 10 276 <u>+</u> 10	0,23 ± 0,04 0,05 ± 0,02 0,25 ± 0,05		
Card 1/3					

		SOV/89-5-4-8/24
	Deadwood at the C	apture of Thermal Neutrons of
he Spectrum of Soft 7-Ra	107 109	15
he Nuclei Cu <sup>63</sup> , Cu <sup>65</sup> , A	g', Ag', and in	
<sub>Cu</sub> 66 .	9 <b>2</b> <u>+</u> 5	0,13 <u>+</u> 0,03
	$180 \pm 10$	$0.34 \pm 0.10$
108 Ag	<del></del>	0,20 <u>+</u> 0,04
Ag	82 <u>+</u> 2 117 <u>+</u> 2	$0,11 \pm 0,02$
	199 ± 3	$0.34 \pm 0.06$
Ag 110	78 <u>+</u> 3	0,09 <u>+</u> 0,03
Ag	116 + 2	$0,21 \pm 0,04$
	196 <u>+</u> 3	$0.32 \pm 0.06$
	232 <u>+</u> 10	$0.07 \pm 0.02$
In <sup>116</sup>	70 <u>+</u> 5	$0,05 \pm 0,02$
<b></b> -	70 <u>+</u> 5 102 <u>+</u> 3 175 <u>+</u> 5	0,18 + 0.04 $0,31 + 0.06$
	175 ± 5	0,42 ± 0,08
	285 <u>+</u> 10	
The resul	ts obtained agree we	ll with previously obtained
results.	a seed a suf	ficiently large amount of enrich
Card //3 V. S. Zo.	Lotarev, placed a sui	1101010119 2008
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SOV/89-5-4-8/24

The Spectrum of Soft  $\gamma$ -Rays Produced at the Capture of Thermal Neutrons of the Nuclei Cu<sup>63</sup>, Cu<sup>65</sup>, Ag<sup>107</sup>, Ag<sup>109</sup>, and In<sup>115</sup>

isotopes at the authors' disposal. L. V. Groshev and D. P. Grechukhin took part in discussions on this paper.

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Soviet

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1958

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033103

5/0120/64/000/002/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Yerozolimskiy, B. G.; Mostovoy, Yu. A.; Obinyakov, B. A.

TITLE: Errors in measuring slow-neutron-beam polarization by the shim method

SOURCE: Pribory\* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1964, 39-42

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, slow neutron, neutron polarization, shim neutron, polarization measurement

ABSTRACT: Methodic errors of shim polarization measurements are discussed. Results of experiments which permitted a direct evaluation of the shim-introduced disturbance are reported. Tests were conducted in a neutron beam with an intensity of  $2 \times 10^6$  neutr/sec of an IRT-1000 reactor; an 85%-polarized beam was obtained by reflection from a  $110 \times 220$ -mm cobalt mirror. By placing a cadmium slot instead of the shim, a beam was shaped and directed to a slot-type detector. The variation in the counting rate, upon introducing the shim, was determined by

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033103

the loss of neutrons due to small-angle scattering. The degree of polarization was measured by (a) the counting rate in the maximum second-reflection beam and (b) the beam shape (narrow slot) and integration of all neutrons reflected from the analyzer. An evaluation of error in the general case is found to be impractical since it depends on the imperfection of the mirrors, insufficient magnetization of the cobalt surface, depolarizing fringe effects, etc. Orig. art.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Jun63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5007022 S/0:20/65/000/001/0050/0051  AUTHOR: Verozolimskiy, B. G.; Mostovoy, Yu. A.; Obinyakov, B. A.	12 8	
TITLE: Direct method for measuring the polarization of a slow-neutron of a slow-neut	gm gm	
TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron beam polarization; slow neutron	ield	
(F. Sherwood et al., Phys. Rev., 277)  Energy, 1962, 5, 170) was used for higher-accuracy measurement of the Energy, 1962, 5, 170) was used for higher-accuracy measurement of the Energy, 1962, 5, 170) was used for higher-accuracy limited beam component polarization. By measuring the intensities of the divided beam component polarization could be determined with an accuracy limited only by statistical country and accuracy limited country accuracy limited country and accuracy limited country accuracy and accuracy limited country and accuracy accuracy and accuracy accuracy accuracy accurac	beam ts. the cal	
polarization could be determined with an accuracy finites only polarization could be determined with an accuracy finites of the polarization. In an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarization with a neutron beam reflected from a neutron beam reflected from a neutron b	Igner gap	
1 formula.  Card 1/2		

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001237710008-2

경영하다 마양하다는 경영 항상 회장 대한 공료 등급 경영 상태를 다듬는 그는 그 있습니다. 그는 사람이 하면 경영 하는 <u>경영 하는 사람들은 그는 그는 그를 다르는 기를 다</u> 경영했다. 그리	
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ACCESSION NR: AP5007022	<i>3</i>
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ASSOCIATION: none	
SUBMITTED: 11Jan64 ENGL: 60	
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Cord 2/a	

OBTRALOV, A.T.

OBIRALOV, A.I.: "Stereoscopic drawing of relief in the photography of populated places on a scale of 1:5,000". Moscow, 1955. Nin Higher Education SER. Moscow Inst of Land Management. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnava letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. "Oscow.

22399

S/035/61/000/005/036/042 A001/A101

3.4000

AUTHOR:

Obiralov, A.I.

TITLE:

Technique of tracing horizontals in stereoscopic sketching of relief by means of devices provided with dotted floating marks

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1961, 18, abstract 50133 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta zemleustroystva", 1960, no. 9, 313-316)

TEXT: To improve the accuracy of sketching reliefs, the author proposes to move the dotted floating mark (by means of steering wheels X and Y of the instrument) in a horizontal plane instead of its continuous displacement; the height of this plane should correspond to the height of the horizontal being traced. The floating mark should touch the stereomodel at deflection points of the relief. The points obtained should be fixed on an auxiliary aerophotograph (when working on stereometers) or on a map board and connected by a smooth curve. An experimental sketching of the relief was performed on the basis of aerophotographs taken with a camera with  $f_k = 210$  mm (altitude 1,000 m). In plotting horizontals (through 1 m) by the method proposed the error proved to be  $\pm 0.22 - 0.28$  m (and

Card 1/2

22399

8/035/61/000/005/036/042 A001/A101

Technique of tracing horizontals ...

systematic errors were not observed), whereas by the continuous tracing method it was  $\pm$  C.36 - 0.43m. Performance efficiency in both cases was approximately the same. It is noted that the proposed method of sketching horizontals is especially effective in large-scale aerophotosurvey of towns and settlements.

THE STREET WHITE STREET THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

V. P.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/035/62/000/004/040/056 A001/A101

AUTHOR:

Obiralov, A. I.

TITLE:

Possibilities of improving the accuracy of steroscopic processing of aerial photographs by means of stereometers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1962, 15, abstract 4G108 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zemleustroystva", 1960,

TEXT: The author presents formulae of measurement errors for differences of longitudinal parallaxes, which arise in processing aerial photographs on stereometers due to effects of second-order corrections not taken into account by device correctors, instrumental errors of devices, and physical distortions of photo images. It is noted that, in processing on a CTI -2 (STD-2) topographic stereometer of aerial photographs with slope angles up to 3°, the effect of second-order terms not taken into account by correctors may attain the magnitude 0.10 mm. In order to eliminate this error, it is recommended to make adjustment of the corrector  $\Delta x_{x}$  according to a reference point, rather than by adjustment magnitude  $\beta$ . Of instrumental errors, the greatest effect is exerted by the

Card 1/2

s/035/62/000/004/040/056 A001/A101

Possibilities of improving the accuracy ...

construction operational inaccuracy of the corrector  $\rho_0$  of a CM-4 (SM-4) precision stereometer. These errors increase inversely proportional to the magnitude of the camera focal length and, at an inclination angle  $\omega = 3^{\circ}$ , may attain 0.28 mm for  $f_k = 50$  mm. Allowance for these errors is carried out by means of correction tables or diagrams. To eliminate the effects of aerial camera objective distortion and of some kinds of photomaterial deformation, it is proposed to plot correction diagrams from the known values of photogrammetric distortion, which are determined for each objective by horizontal photographing of vertical lines marked, at definite intervals, on a plane wall. Formulae are given for taking into account the effect of non-uniform deformation on differences of longitudinal parallaxes.

V. Orlov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VERKHOVSKAYA, V.A.; DEYNEKO, V.F., prof.; ZYKOV, K.A.; KISLITSYN, A.S.; MURASHEV, S.A.; OBIRALOV, A.I.; PETHUSHINA, R.S.; POPOV, A.F.; RUMER, A.O.; SKOHELEV, A.T.; KHIZHINSKIY, D.G.; SHURYGINA, A.I., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in aerophotogeodesy for land utilization faculties of higher agricultural schools]Laboratonye raboty po aerofotogeodezii; dlia zemleustroitel nykh fakul tetov sel skokhoziaistvennykh vuzov. Pod obshchei red. V.F.Deineko. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1962. 109 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Institut inzhenerov zemleustroystva. 2. Kafedra aerofotogeodezii Noskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zemleustroystva (for all except Shurygina, Romanova).

(Aerial photogrammetry)

5/270/63/000/002/011/020 A001/A101

**AUTHORS:** 

Obiralov, A. I., Gvozdev, A. V.

TITLE:

The effect of changing temperature of instruments in the differentiated method on the precision of stereoscopic processing of aerial photosurvey data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geodeziya, no. 2, 1963, 24 - 25, abstract 2.52.172 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zemleustroystva", 1962, no. 16,

The error magnitudes  $\delta_n$  depend on the conditions of photograph TEXT: illumination (upper, lower), power and disposition of lamps, etc. In order to secure high-precision measurements, it is necessary, during the period of instrument warming, to specify the initial reading by the parallactic screw after definite time intervals. The stabilization of measurement results corresponds to the instant of temperature stabilization of individual instrument parts, after which p magnitudes will be measured on another scale with a constant error eliminated in forming differences of longitudinal parallaxes. Changes in tem-

Card 1/2

S/270/63/000/002/011/020
A001/A101

perature of the instrument do not markedly affect the accuracy of measuring the magnitudes of transverse parallaxes q.

I. Mityachkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

CONSTRUCT, L. A.: "Not ods of categoramped to be Prodog Tyovak-Kiselevsk region of the Kunnetsk Basin." The Goal Industry data.

Acad of the Goal Industry. Leacew, 1.54. (Blue runthons for the Degree of Generalized in Pacinical Sciences).

So: Knishnaya lebegis! No. 22, 1950

TRUFANOVA, A. S., uchitel'nitsa; KHOLODENKO, L. P., uchitel'nitsa; OBLACHKO, Y. G., uchitel'nitsa; POLOGRUDOV, V. A. (g. Kemerovo); TOCH, E. V., uchitel'

Editor's mail. Khim. v shkole 17 no.4:87-89 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Srednyaya shkola No. 26, Orel (for Trufanova). 2. Srednyaya shkola No. 11, Ussuriyak (for Kholodenko). 3. Srednyaya shkola No. 3 Kubanskogo zernosovkhoza Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Oblachko). 4. Kirovskaya srednyaya shkola, Primorskiy kray (for Ioch).

(Chemistry-Study and teaching)

s/123/59/000/010/026/068 A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 10 pp. 112-113, # 38046

AUTHOR:

Oblak, A.D.

TITLE:

The Thermal Fatigue of Metals

7/0

PERIODICAL:

aviats. in-ta, 1958, Vols. 33-34, pp. 345-364 Tr. Kazansk.

The author investigates phenomena of thermal fatigue in the 5x80 TEXT: \ The author investigates phenomena of the standard of t TEXT: 0.4, Cr = 1.08, W = 2.19. This steel is used for the manufacture of hot-pressing dies. Based on the theory of thermal metal fatigue, the conclusion is drawn that in alloys, representing homogeneous systems without phase transformations. a decrease in heat resistance is a consequence of internal stresses arising during the abrupt heating or cooling of machine parts. In nonhomogeneous systems without phase transformations, a decrease in heat resistance is caused by thermal stresses owing to structural heterogeneity. In nonhomogeneous systems with phase transformations, the main factors causing a weakening are internal stresses

Card 1/3

3/123/59/000/010/026/068 A004/A001

The Thermal Fatigue of Metals

(structural or thermal ones) and structural changes taking place in the alloys during heating or cooling. If heating and cooling are effected in the temperature range above or below the critical points, a decrease in heat resistance in this case is caused by thermal and structural stresses. If the steel is subjected to abrupt heating and cooling in the temperature range below the critical point, the weakening takes place on account of stresses and structural changes which result in coagulation processes. The 5KhVS steel specimens were oil-hardened at 880°C and tempered at 600°C. Tensile strength tests at 20, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and  $600^{\circ}$ C showed that the magnitude of  $\sigma_t = 120 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  changes insignificantly up to-300°C, while this value abruptly decreases in the temperature range of 300\_600°C (down to 26 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>). The thermal fatigue tests during cyclic heating and cooling were carried out on the machine of the engineer Yarov type, which makes it possible to effect the investigations at variable temperatures without load, at variable temperatures under load, and at constant temperatures under load. The 5KhVS grade steel specimens were tested at variable temperatures in the temperature range of 200-600°C under load. At 600°C the specimen was automatically loaded (5.4 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) and held for 10 minutes, then it was cooled down to 200°C and again heated. The creep curve is considerably higher during cyclic tests than the creep curve during constant temperatures

Card 2/3

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\$/123/59/000/010/026/068 A004/A001

The Thermal Fatigue of Metals

The specimens which were subjected to cyclic heating and cooling were tested for rupture in order to determine  $\delta_t$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\psi$ . The strength of the 5KhVS grade steel at room temperature decreases continuously with an increase in the number of test cycles. The  $\delta_t$  of the steel, preliminarily subjected to creep tests at 600°C, is 79.3 kg/mm², while that of the steel subjected to thermal fatigue tests in 400 cycles is 62.0 kg/mm². There are 13 figures and 9 references.

P.S.M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 3/3

SOV/137-59-4-8350

A SERBOAR AND MARKET TO THE SERVICE OF THE SERVICE

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 144 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Oblak, A.D.

TIPLE:

Manufacture of Stamping Instruments by the Method of Electric-Arc

Building-Up and Electrodes for Building-Up Process

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, pp 33 - 34, 365 - 374

ABSTRACT:

The operational edges of stamps and dies made of St-5 or St-6 steel grades are built-up with special electrodes. The width of the built-up edge is 10 - 15 mm, the built-up height is 6 - 8 mm. Building-up is carried out in graphite or Cu-molds. Less defects occur in the latter case (no porosity, smoother surface). To prevent non-fusion, spots intended for building-up should have no sharp angles in the seam root. Building-up is accomplished continuously with low fusion of the base metal. Heating up to 350 - 450°C is necessary with subsequent cooling-off in a furnace or in hot sand. "GSh" type electrodes are used for building up of stamps intended for hot stamping; cold stamping is carried out with the use of KhSh type electrodes. The current intensity for GSh electrodes of 5 mm in diameter is 220 - 230 a; it is 250 a for KhSh

Card 1/2

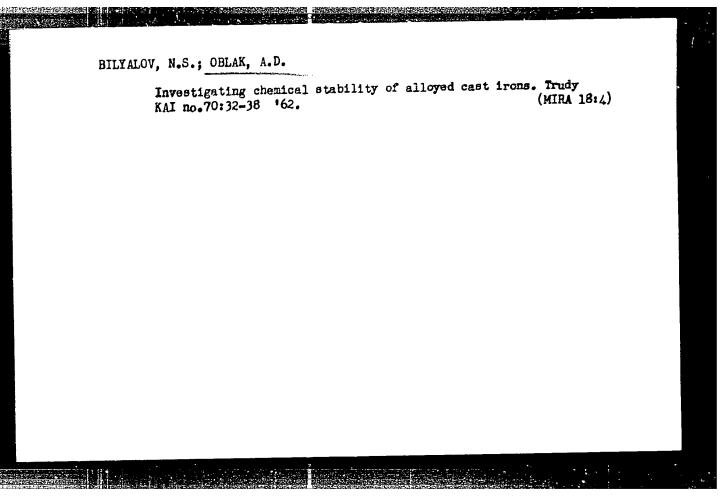
sov/137-59-4-8350

Manufacture of Stamping Instruments by the Method of Electric-Arc Building-Up and Electrodes for Building-Up Process

electrodes. Building up of stamps operating under hard conditions is performed with the use of GSh-1 electrodes, GSh-2 electrodes are used for medium-power presses. The metal built-up by GSh-electrodes is alloyed with C, Mn, Cr, Mo, and the metal built-up with KhSh-1 elektrodes is alloyed also with V. R<sub>C</sub> after hardening and tempering is 50 - 60. The coating consists of a central alloying and an upper protective layer. The alloying layer contains Al and graphite besides ferroalloys. The protective coating is based on marble and fluorspar with addition of granite. Industrial tests of GSh-1 and GSh-2 electrodes showed a raise in strength of the stamps by 30 - 40% as compared to 4 KhVS-steel. Building-up with KhSh-1 electrodes did not reveal any advantages with respect to strength.

N.T.

Card 2/2



# OBLAK, F.

"The originality of the invention in the light of the provisions of Article 4 of the Law on Inventions and Technical Emprovements." p. 1. (PROMALAMASTYE, Vol. 2, no. 4, Dec. 1952, Beograd.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Aclassions, Vol. ., #8, Library of Congress August, 1953, Uncl.

OMIAK, J.

"Mica as a Dielectric in Jondensons" p. 31.4

(ELEKTROTERNISKI VESTUTA, Vol. 21, no. 11/12, 1983, L. mljanz, Yayoshviz)

SG: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, Lay 1984/Uncl.

OBLAK, J.

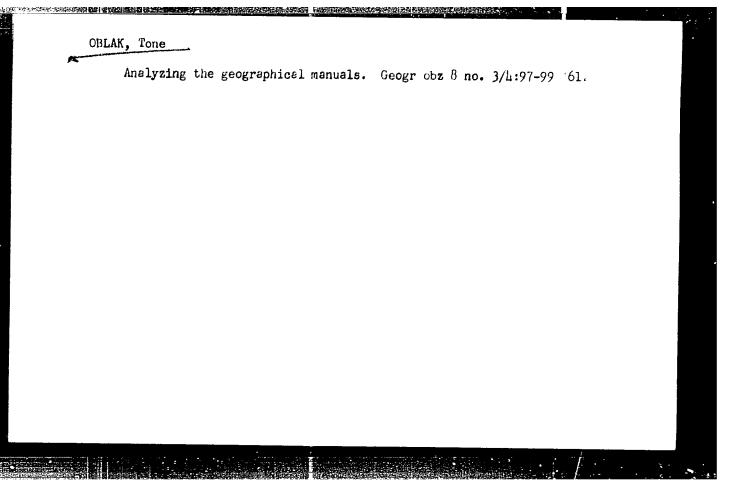
"High-frequency ceramics and their use in telecommunication technique. I (To te contd.)," Elektrotechniski Vestnik, Ljubljana, Vol 2, No 5/6, 1954, p. 168.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

OBLAK, M.

Some features of postwar Austria from the point of view of economic geography. p.3; GEOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije) Ljubljana; Vol. 2, no. h, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1955.



OPARKATIVA, A. A.

U SE/ lant Disease. Diseases of Cultivated Plants

Abs dour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34979

Author : Oblakatova . A. Inst

: Not given

Title : Withering of the Blooms of Geed Crops (Dvyda-

niye tsvetkov semechkovykh kul'tur).

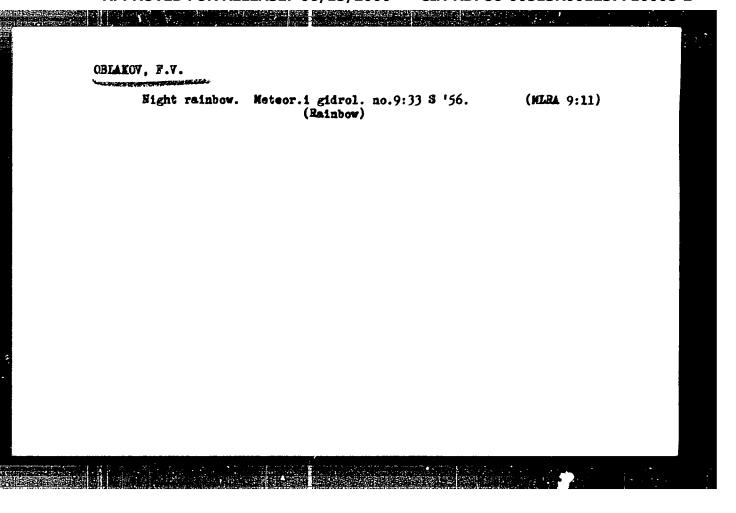
Orig Pub : Zashchita rast ot vredit i bolezney, 1957,

No 5, 26-27

Abstract :The causative agent of Monilineal scorch in Fri-

morskiy Kray was determined by the author to be Monilia cinerea Bop. forma mali. he symptoms of the disease and means of its control are described.

Card 1/1



OBLAKEN, IV

AUTHOR:

Oblakov, F. V.

50-2-11/22

TITLE:

Observations of the Artificial Earth Satellite (Nablyudeniya za iskusstvennym sputnikom Zemli).

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 42-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to communications made by radio Moscow the Air Weather Station of the Civil Air Fleet imeni

Maykop had learned that the artificial earth satellite would pass over Maykop in the rays of the rising sun on Oct. 15 and

16, 1957.

On Oct. 15, two successful readings of the vertical and the

horizontal angle were made at 5 a.m. and 5,08 a.m.

On Oct. 16, observations were more successful. The carrier-rocket was observed at 5,01 and 6 readings were taken every 30 seconds. The optical observations of the earth satellite

are of great scientific value to the stations of the

aerologic network.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 1/1

3(7) AUTHOR:

Oblakov, F. V.

SOV/ 50-58-10-11/20

TITLE:

A Rare Optic Phenomenon in the Atmosphere (Redkoye opticheskoye

yavleniye v atmosfere)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 42-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Above the sun which was still under the horizon, a rather brightly shining, whitish, vertical column was observed against the background of cirrus-stratus clouds in Maykop on February 17, 1958, at 7.20 a.m. (Moscow Time). Its diameter was equal to that of the sun. The column attained a considerable height. When the sun had risen 1.5 above the horizon (at 7.30), the height of the column was measured at 19.5. At that time, a small colorless are with a radius of 22 was visible on the right of the sun. At 7.34 a similar are appeared on the left (the height of the column was 16). At 7.37 a brighter extension of the column with no sharp limits appeared in a height of 6 from the sun. At 7.40 the height of the column dropped to 13 (height of the sun 3°). Colored pseudo suns appeared right and left on the mentioned arcs (radius 22°). At 7.43 the coloring of the left pseudo sun became brighter, the column dropped to

Card 1/2

A Rare Optic Phenomenon in the Atmosphere

SOV/50-58-10-11/20

10° in height. About that time, a number of Cc clouds was formed in a height of 16° above horizon. When this row of clouds covered the sun at 8.08, the right part of the said arc became invisible by 8.20. During the phenomenon described, air temperature was 10°, a foehn south-west wind was blowing. About 1000 km west of Maykop there was a meridionally running warm front. In an altitude of 3.0 - 5.5 km there were west currents of 18 - 25 m/sec. High up, a strong advection of warm air took place above the North Caucasus.

Card 2/2

35735 S/020/62/143/002/022/022 B144/B138

x7. 4100

AUTHORS: Boriskin, V. V., Oblapenko, P. V., Rol'nik, V. V., and Sabin,

B. M.

TITLE: Developmental potentialities of the animal organism when at-

mospheric nitrogen is replaced by helium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 475 - 478

TEXT: Development of chicken embryos of the white Russian breed was studied in a two-stage incubator of special design. The gas mixture was passed through a thermostat, where it was preheated and saturated at 26 - passed through a final preheating coil and distributed into 33°C; then it was led through a final preheating coil and distributed into 4 glass cylinders with 10 eggs in each. Ventilation was controlled by a gas meter at the outlet; maximum CO<sub>2</sub> content was 0.3%; temperature was

measured by thermocouples fixed to one egg in every glass cylinder; egg inversion took place every 2 hrs. Test groups had 40 eggs each: 1) He:0 mixture of 79 - 80%: 21 - 20%; 2) atmospheric air from a cylinder; 3) usual conditions in a two-stage incubator. Observation of weight loss

Card 1/3

S/020/62/143/002/022/022 B144/B138

Developmental potentialities of ...

and hatching, autopsy of some eggs with living and all eggs with dead embryos, and egg testing were carried out to elucidate the effect of altered gaseous media. Hatchability in 3) was very high (95.8%). The lower values for 1) (27.6%) and 2) (67.8%) are partly due to insufficient turning of the eggs. This can be overcome by structural improvement of the new apparatus. For technical reasons temperature at the upper egg poles was in 1) somewhat higher and in 2) slightly lower than the recommended optimum of 38.5 - 39.0°C. Hatching analysis related to location of the eggs in the incubator showed in 3) the best results at the warmest spots. The normally positive heat balance of chicken embryos toward the end of incubation is seriously disturbed by the high heat conductivity of He. This was also true for chickens kept for two weeks in the same medium. Nevertheless, the tests prove that embryonal development and life of chickens is possible in an atmosphere where N is replaced by He. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: D. S. Simons, E. K. Archibald, J. Aviation Med., 29, 5, 350 (1958); C. Romijn, W. Lokhorst, Poultry Sci., 35, 4, 829 (1956).

Card 2/3

\$/020/62/143/002/022/022 В144/ь138

Developmental potentialities of ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova

Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I. M. Sechenov); Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im.

S. M. Kirova (Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov)

PRESENTED:

September 5, 1961, by V. N. Chernigovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED:

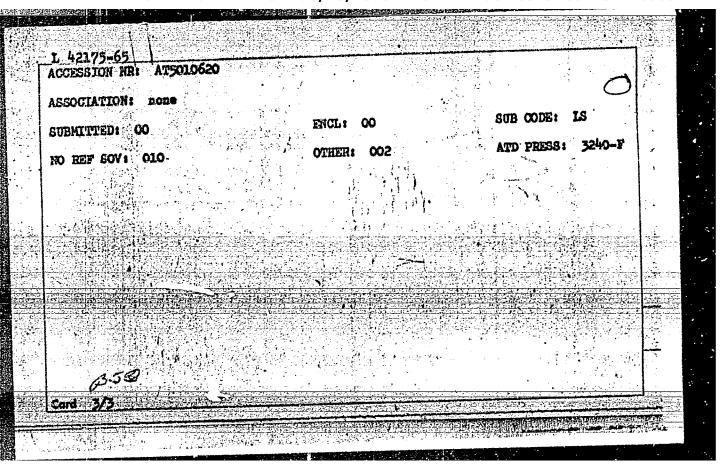
April 17, 1961

Card 3/3

1 42175-65 ENG(a)-2/ENG(o)/EWG(j)/ENG(r)/ENG(v)/ENT(1)/FS(v)-3 AFFTC/AFMDC/AMD/APGC DD UR/3147/64/003/000/0216/0224 30 ACCESSION NR: AT5010620 Bt AUTHOR: Oblapenko, P. V. TITLE: Role of impulses from the chest and stomach muscle proprioceptors in reactions of the organism during respiration under increased pulmonary pressure SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. Funktsii organizma v usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovoy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 216-224 TOPIC TAGS: proprioceptor impulsation, chest, stomach muscle, respiration regulation, circulation regulation, increased intrapulmonary pressure, dog, spinal cord section, vagotomy ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to clarify the role of increased proprioceptor impulsation from the muscles of the chest and the stomach in ragulation of respiration and circulation during increased intrapulmonary pressure. Five dogs were used in which proprioceptive impulses were prevented from reaching the central nervous system by section of the posterior columns of the spinal cord on the level of the second cervical vertebra. The operations were performed 3-4 weeks (and in one case a whole year) before the experiments were begun. Pulmonary pressure ranged from 300-550 mm H, O in the experiments. 1/3

1 42175-65 Respiration under increased pulmonary pressure led to a diminution AT5010620 of the tonus and the force of contraction of respiratory musculature and to a discoordination in the activity of the chest and stomach muscles. reduction of the tonus of respiratory muscles and the asynchronism of their activity was particularly pronounced after additional vagotomy had been performed. A sharp decrease in the tonus of the abdominal muscles was observed in animals after section of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and the vagus nerves; even under normal conditions, such a decrease causes a drop in arterial pressure ranging from 40-60 mm Hg. During respiration with increased pulmonary pressure, the responsition of primary hemodynamic disruptions in such animals takes place very slowly or not at all, while pressure in the right ventricle of the heart increases slightly. This indicates that the basic factor responsible for serious disruption of circulation under these conditions is the significant diminution of the amount of blood entering the right side of the heart as a result of the sharp drop in the tonus of abdominal muscles and the exclusion of the sucking action of the chest during inhalation. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 2 tebles. 2/3

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EdG(j)/EdG(r)/EdT(1)/FS(v)-3/EdG(v)/EdG(a)-2/EdG(a) Pe-5 UR/3147/64/003/000/0225/0232 ACCESSION NR: AT5010621 28 AUTHOR: Oblapenko, P. V. TITLE: Vascular reflexes in dogs during respiration with high pressure in the lungs SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. Funktsii organizma v usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovcy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 225-232 TOPIC TAGS: reflex, respiration, pressure breathing, arterial pressure ABSTRACT: Anesthetized dogs were studied for changes in the sinocarotid pressor and depressor reflexes to determine their significance in adaptive reactions to breathing with high pressure in the respiratory tract. Both reflexes were found to decrease, the depressor more so. The extent of the reduction varied with the level of arterial pressure in the systemic circulation (influenced mainly by the tone of the vasoconstrictor center). With very low arterial pressure and after atropinization of the animals or vagotomy, the pressor sinocarotid reflex was minimal, while the depressor effect either disappeared or became distorted. When arterial pressure in the systemic circulation was low, excitation irradiated from

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ENG(a \-2/ENG(c)/ENG(1)/ENG(r)/ENG(v)/ENT(1)/FS(v)-3 L 42179-65 AFFTC/AFMDC/AMD/APGC UR/3147/64/003/000/0233/0241 ACCESSION NR: ATSOLO622 AUTHOR: Oblapenko, P. V. TITLE: Role of the vagus zerves in the reactions of the organism during respiration under increased pulmonary pressure SOURCE: AN SESR. Institut evolvutsionney fiziologii. Funktsii organisma usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovoy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 233-241 TOPIC TAGS: vagus nerve, respiratory reaction, circulatory reaction, pulsonary pressure, dog, vagotomy, blood pressure ABSTRACT: A more detailed study was made of the role of the vagus nerves in respiratory and circulatory reactions observed in the organism while using equipment which supplies oxygen or air to the lungs under increased pressure. Dogs with either low or high vagotomy were used. Low vagotomy was used in order to assure normal innervation of the heart (since high vagotomy causes a loss of parasympathetic influences). During the experiment the arterial pressure in the femoral artery, the blood pressure in the right ventricle, the thoracic and abdominal respiration, and the air or oxygen pressure in respiratory passages were measured.

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Respiration under pressure was applied for periods of 3—10 min once or Respiration under pressure was applied for periods of 3—10 min once or twice per experiment. In some cases it was used continually for a period twice per experiment. In some cases it was used continually for a period of 30 min. Pressures of 200—250 and 300—400 mm H<sub>2</sub>O were used.

The shift to respiration under increased pulmonary pressure causes inhibition of respiration, diminution of the cardiac rate (which causes a drop in arterial pressure in systemic circulation), and conditioning of afferent impulsation along the vagus nerves from the mechanoreceptors of the lungs and other organs of the thoracic cavity. The subsequent normalization of arterial pressure is brought about by means of a series of reflexes carried out by a reflex arc whose afferent branch is formed by the vagus nerves. During respiration under increased pressure, the parasympathetic fibers leading to the heart from the vagus nerves hold down the frequency of cardiac contractions and increase the interval of rest of the cardiac muscle, thus diminishing its fatigue. Low vagotomy, which lowers the tonus of abdominal muscles and increases intrapulmonary pressure, diminishes the inflow of venous blood to the right auricle and results in a slower compensation for hemodynamic shifts as compared with intact animals. High vagotomy, which causes disruption of reflex regulation of cardiac activity, significantly diminishes the ability of snimals to withstand respiration under increased pressure.

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SHEVCHENKO, A. (UB5CLX) (Chernovtsy); BASOV, V. (Moskva); FRILUTSKIY, G. (Pyatigorsk); ARKHIPOV, Ye. (Bugul'ma); VYSOCHIN, V. (Moskovskaya obl.); FRIKHUNOV, I. (Moskovskaya obl.); GELASOV, G. (Kiyev); SMIRNOV, Yu. (UAAYB) (Kanash); KHOKHLOV, B. (Moskva); KHALDETEV, A. (Przheval'sk); SKOBELEV, I. (Primorskiy kray); PROSKUROV, V. (Irkutsk); DOBRYNIN, Yu. (g. Ivanovo /obl./)

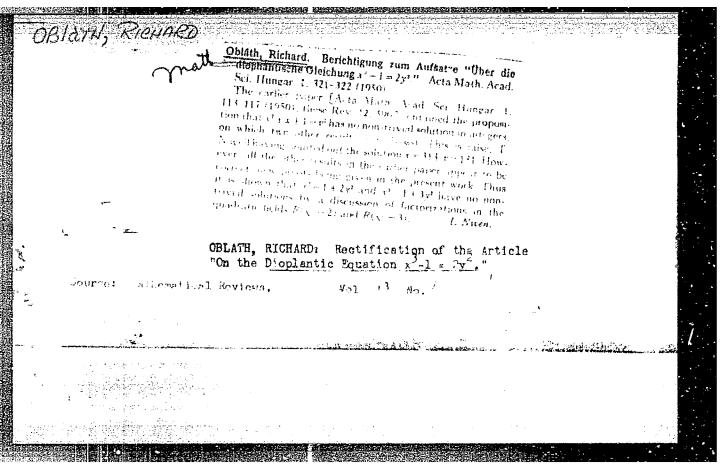
Exchange of experience. Radio no.10:22,26,29,32,37,40,44,46,58 (MIRA 18:2)

BENESHEVICH, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OBLASYUK, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUKHOPRUDSKIY, N.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHALIMOV, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BANVER, Z.M., inzh., retsenzent; KOLISH, L.G., inzh., retsenzent; NECHAYEV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Automation and remote control in the power supply systems of electric railroads] Avtomatizatsiia i teleupravlenie ustrcistvami energosnabzheniia elektricheskikh zheleznykh dorog.
[By] I.I.Beheshevich i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963.
359 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric railroads—Current supply)

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Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 1

an. 1954

Number Theory

\*Obláth, Richard. Quelques propriétés arithmétiques des radicaux. Comptes Rendus du Premier Congrès des Mathématiciens Hongrés, 27 Août-2 Septembre 1950. pp. 445-450. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1952. (Hungarian. Russian and French summaries)

The author proves among others the following theorem. Let a, b, c, m, n, r be rational integers. Then at 'm + b'' = c'' is impossible except if a 'm = β and a'' = γ are rational integers and b = b', β, c = (1+b)γ where b is a rational integers and b = b', β, c = (1+b)γ where b is a rational number.

P. Erdos (South Bend, Ind.).

# OBLATH, RICHARD

Oblath, Richard. 'Inc remarquo our les formules de réturrence. Arta Math. Acad. Sci. Hongar. 2, 113-120 (1951). (French. Russian summary)

The author considers two sequences  $\{R_n(x)\}$  and  $\{G_n(x)\}$  of analytic touch as some and by the relation

$$\varphi(\tau, \tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_n(x) G_n(z)$$

where \$1 + \$5.000. Under appropriate conditions of convergence, from the existence of a relation

$$|G_n|^{2+\epsilon} = \sum_{r=-k+1}^{k} a(G_{r+r}(z)) - |G_r = 0 \text{ for } r \in \emptyset)$$

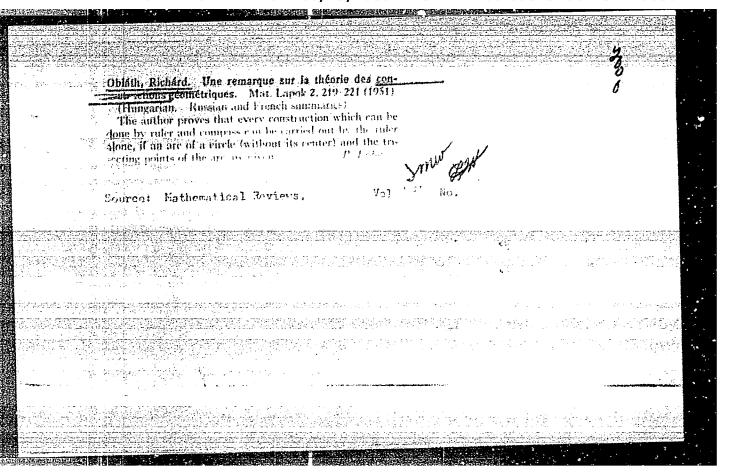
the following other relation can be concluded:

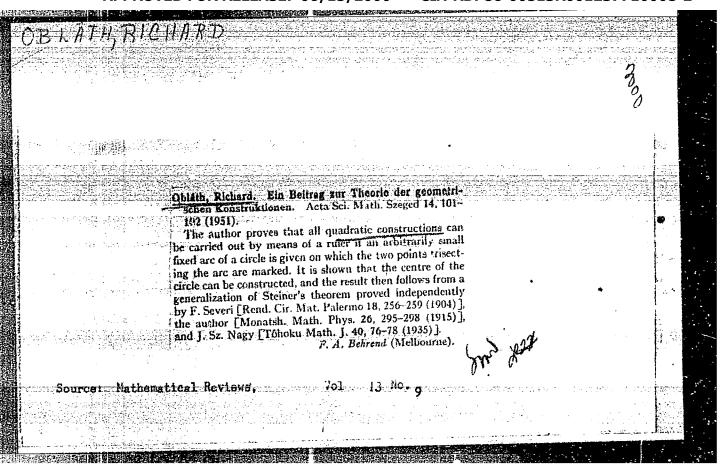
$$R_n'(\mathbf{r}) \leftarrow \sum_{i=1,2,\ldots,k}^{k} a_{i,i} R_{n,i}(\mathbf{r}).$$

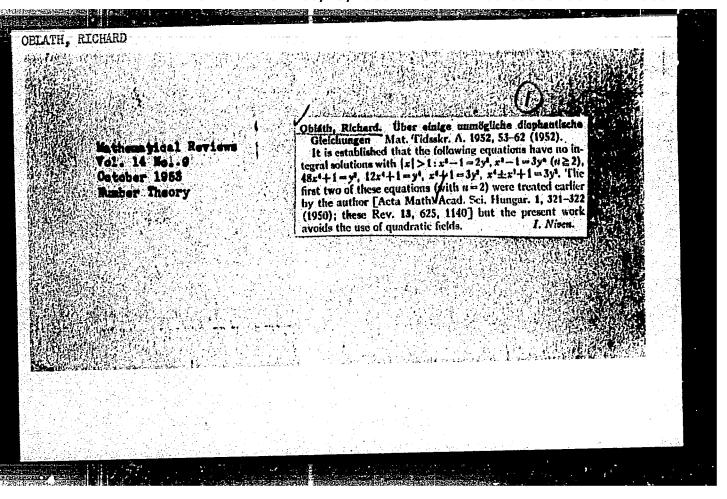
It a similar fashion other types of recursions and also addition theorems for the functions  $G_n(r)$  involve similar relations for  $K_n(r)$ . The condition on  $\varphi$  is in beginneralized as follows:  $\varphi \in h_{\varphi} = 0$ ,  $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ .

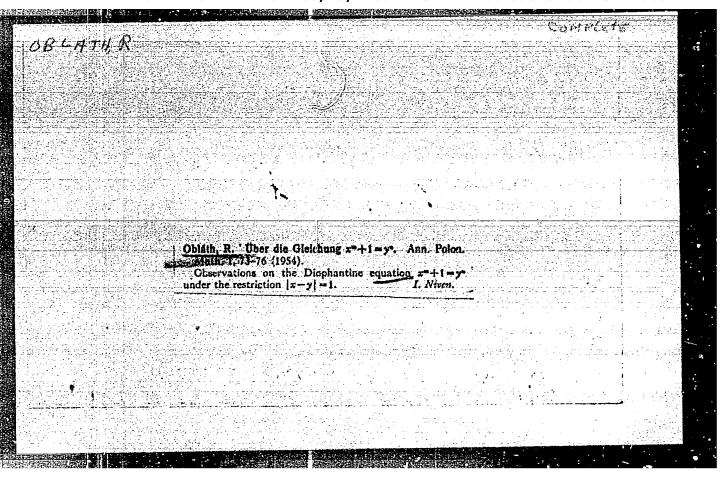
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